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Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society, Volume XVII.

Minnesota Geographic Names, Their Origin and Significance. By WARREN UPHAM, Archaeologist of the Society, Saint Paul, 1920, pp. VIII + 735.

In the preface of the volume Mr. Upham discusses at some length the sources of his information and throughout the book additional information is given as to these sources. The first main division of the volume entitled "General Features" deals with the origin of the name Minnesota and other outstanding physical features such as lakes and rivers. In regard to the origin of the name "Minnesota" as first applied to the river, the author says, "An illustration of the meaning of the words was told to the present writer by Mrs. Moses N. Adams, the widow of the well known missionary of the Dakotas. She stated that at various times the Dakota women explained it to her by dropping a little milk into the water and calling the whitishly clouded water Minne Sota."

Following the general features are divisions dealing with the counties alphabetically arranged and following each brief sketch of the origin of the name of the county is an alphabetical list of the names of its townships and villages with their origins. The volume closes with three interesting chapters dealing with the three cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, respectively.

The volume shows the result of much travel, inquiry and investigation.

HARRY A. CONDON

Lake Maxinkuckee: A Physical and Biological Survey. Vols.

1 and 2, large octavo, 1172 pages, 38 colored plates, 15 halftones, 23 text-figures and one map. By WARREN EVERMANN and HOWARD WALTON CLARK, Department of Conservation, State of Indiana, Indianapolis, 1920; \$3.50 in Indiana, \$5.25 without the state.

In the summer of 1899, Dr. Evermann, with several specialists, began a physical and biological survey of Lake Maxinkuckee.

Lake Maxinkuckee was selected chiefly because the physical and biological conditions were so bunched as to enable the studies to be carried on with economy of time and effort. Field work was begun in July, 1899 and continued for longer